ASSOCIATED PRESS MEETING.

neeting of the Associated press was held

n Recital hall at the Auditorium today

The attendance of members was large.

calling them to order President Victor F Lawson congratulated them on their abil

ity to rise superior to the weather. Those present were: S. S. Carvalho, New York

WEI-HAI-WEI SURRENDERS

Remains of the Celestial Fleet Embraced in the Spoils of the Place.

GREAT CHINESE FORTRESS HANDED OVER

Japs Continue Their Victorious Progress Toward the Capital of the Celestial Empire-An Atmost Unconditional Surrender.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 13.-Intelligence was received here this morning of the surrender of the Chinese forts and war ships at Wel-Hai-Wei. The surrender is complete and the Japanese are in full possession of Wei-Hai-

It is officially appounced that Captain Nuros of the Japanese squadron operating at Wei-Hai-Wei reports that on the 12th one of the enemy's gunboats approached the Japanese fleet flying a white flag. When communication was had with her it was ascertained that she brought a message from Admiral Ting of the Chinese navy, offering to surrender Wei-Hai-Wel and his vessels providing that the lives of the soldiers, crews and foreigners were secured. Captain Nuros adds that formal surrender was yet to be arranged.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says it is reported at Tien-Tsin that the Chinese war ships Chenen, Chin-Yuen and Kwang Ting are still affeat at Wel-Hal-Wel. Their immunity from destruction is ascribed to the fact of the Chen-Yuen having netting to protect her from torpedoes and the other quick firing guns enabling them to resist the attacks of the Japanese. The same reports also state that the forts on Liu Kung Tiao island are

that the forts on Liu Kung Tiao island are still in possesion of the Chinese.

The commander of the Second Japanese army, in an official report of the operations of that body before Wei-Hai-Wei, says that its losses from the 29th of January to the 1st of February were 83 killed, including five officers, and 219 wounded, including General Clore and these officers. During the Otera and three other officers. During the same period 700 of the enemy were killed.

MAIL ADVICES FROM JAPAN.

Ex-Secretary Foster Received with Every Mark of Distinction.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 13.-The steamship Empress of China arrived this morning with Yokohama advices to February 1. They are interesting as showing the events which led up to the Wei-Hai-Wei conquest, and the preliminary work of the peace commission. The third Japanese great military expedition was launched January 29, when the first de tachment of the newly organized army corps set sail from Tallen bay in nineteen transport vessels, convoyed by strong naval forces. Their destination was an inlet at the extreme eastern point of the Shan-Tung penin-sula near Yung-Cheng. A small squadron was sent on the same morning to the port of Tung-Chow, some forty miles west of Chee-Foo, with instructions to open a heavy bombardment and make a show of attempting to land troops. The invaders consequently en-countered no vigorous opposition at the spot they had chosen. The transports arrived at dawn on January 20, and before evening the soldiers were all on Chinese soil. A battery of four guns opened fire from small earth-works as the first boat approached, but this was silenced by a few broadsides from Yayeyama Kwan, and the defenders, about fantry advanced the same night to Yung-Cheng, eight miles from the coast and about twenty-five miles east of Wei-Hai-Wei. On the merning of January 21 a second flotilla of twenty ships arrived, bringing the balance of the corps, which is now understood to consist of the second grand division of the army from Sendal, under Lieutenant General Sakuma, and a brigade taken from a large body stationed in the Lies Tung peninsula Marshal Oyama holds chief command, MARCH TO THE INTERIOR.

with until a considerable pertion of the troopwere at Yung-Chung. Further progress east vard was deferred until information received as to the probabilities of interruption on the road to Wei-Hai-Wei and the actual condition of the passes over the intervening ranges and hills. It was learned from scout ing parties that the enemy were posted in some strength at Kleshan, on the coast road to the naval station, and at Coete, on the more southern road. January 28 the Japanese advance guard was still at Puliutsum, fiv miles beyond Yung-Cheng, and the balance of the corps was distributed between that oint and the landing place on the coast. Ex-Secretary Foster was treated with pecial courtesies during his stay at Tokio and Kobe. During the first days of his stay at Kobe Mr. Fester exchanged many tele grams with the Chinese government. They were believed to be in reference to the power and authority of Chang and Shao, the Chinese peace commissioners, regarding which the Japanese were all along very doubtful. and particularly as they were by no means convinced of the integrity of China's inten-Mr. Foster was given to understand that, unless ample powers were guaranteed by their credentials, the envoys would not even be admitted to a hearing. The diplo-matic contest will be stubborn. At this date China does not yet seem to realize that Japan will demand cession of territory, and it is anticipated that the humiliation of losing any of her continental domain is more than she

The march to the interior was proceeded

The Chinese generals are striving to dislodge Lieutenant General Katsusa from his at the same time as Tarbox and who also advanced position at Hal-Cheng, with greater jumped ball. They were arrested in Cape persistency than they have shown at any pre-vious time. Twice during the month of January a body of 14,000 men has been against him from Liao Yang, only to disgracefully repulsed. The result of both attacks to the Japanese was a loss of one killed and about sixty wounded.

NO JUNKS WERE SUNK. Admiral Count Kawamura, for many years the head of the Japanese Navy department, publishes an emphatic denial of a statement sent out by a foreign correspondent at Port Arthur that the torpedo boat sunk ten junks allied with people. The admiral was on board the Japanese warship during the whole engagement. He asserts it was totally impos-sible for any one accompanying the land forces to see what was done on the water.

As a matter of fact, he testified that no
Chinese vissels were sunk. One was chased. but it ran ashore before it could be caught and its occupants all landed and escaped. For the first time in several years, the Japanese government's budget has been acamendment proposed, and virtually without

The two American adventurers, Wilde and Howie, who were arrested in Japan while on their way to China, with the avowed purpose of annihilating the Japanese navy with their newly invented explosive, and who were released on giving pledges that they would not attempt to proceed to their destination, have nevertheless completed their journey as orig-inally proposed, and are now putting together their destructive machinery in Tien-

It has been thought that 1894 would b Japan's earthquake year for the last half of century, but this year has started in with an apparent determination to win the belt. Scarcely a single day of January passed without disagreeable upheavals. Their fre-

quency in causing great auxiety.

ST. PETERSBURG. Feb. 13 .- Agitation of a serious nature has occurred among the students of the Moscow university. principal agitation has been in the husbandry

St. Petersburg have issued a warning to the students of that institution to abstain from taking part in all manifestations under the severest penalties of the law.

MORLEY HAD TO EXPLAIN. States that He Never Promised Amnesty

for the Dynamitards. LONDON, Feb. 13 .- The debate on the ad dress in reply to the queen's speech opening

Parliament was resumed today. Clancy, member from North Dublin, a member of the Parnellite section of the Irish party, moved an amendment to the address declaring that the time had arrived when the cases of all prisoners convicted under treason-felony and who have been for many years in prison for offenses arising from in-surrectionary movements can be advantage-

which the resolution looked.

Mr. Morley said that he did not say that France had amnestied communists and that America had amnestied secessionists, and that he did ask whether the only people for whom there should be no amnesty were the Irish, but there was not a single word in that expression that any sensible man could interpret as referring to dynamiters. Here Mr. Morley was greeted with cries of "Oh! Oh!" from Parnellites and cheers from others.

RADICALS REPLY TO THE KING.

Norwegian Left Takes Its Stand on the Constitution of the Country. CHRISTIANA, Norway, Feb. 13.-The members of the left in the Storthing held a meeting yesterday and drew up a reply to the king's letter to the president of the Storthing in which his majesty specified under what conditions the radicals should be invited to form a cabinet. The reply alludes to the fundamental principles of the treaty of Kiel in 1814 when Norway was reunited with Sweden, which principles, the reply says, had been repeatedly insisted upon by the Storthing, namely: The sovereignty of both countries in all matters not described in the treaty as common to the union. The members of the left then declared that they would not oppose the opening of any negotiations between Sweden and Norway compatible with these principles. Regarding the king's statement that it was his intention to select his constitutional advisers from among the members of the majority of the Storthing, the members of the left say that they assume that according to parliamentary practice negotiations will have to be opened with any premier chosen by the king, acting in agreement with the majority of the Storthing. The reply was delivered to the king last evening.

MEXICO WILL HAVE A FAIR.

Scheme for an International Exposition of

Arts and Industries. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.-The city council has been petitioned for an appropriation and the customary privilege for the Before water could be turned on the building holding in the City of Mexico during the was a mass of flames, igniting an adjoining 00 in number, scampered inland, leaving next year of an exhibition of arts and in-heir artillery. Although a severe storm de dustries, with a department of foreign exby the United States, England, France, Germany and Spain for the furtherance of international trade relations. The director general will be Senor Ignacio Bentarano, a well known Mexican capitalist, and the chief of the foreign department Viscount B. de Coronely, who is at present in San Francisco.
A joint stock company has been formed with a capital of \$500,000 to inaugurate the grip cars stored in the barn, but nine were exposition, large blocks of stock being taken by United States capitalists. The exposiion will run for six months or more, and it s expected will be a factor in the bettering of rade relations between Mexico and other

HAWAII EXILES ASK DAMAGES.

ining the Steamship Company Which Brought Them to Uritish Columbia. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 13.-Through heir solicitors, Wilson & Campbell of this city, Cranston, Muller and Johnston, the three Hawalian exiles, today commenced suit gainst the Canadian-Australian Ship comany for \$50,000 damages. Bonds have been out up by the company so that the Warring will not be libeled. Colonel Peterson, United States consul here, is meanwhile providing

or them until the receipt of news from ister Thurston from Mr. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs of Hawaii, Cranston declared the charge to be untrue and said it was the first official announcement he had heard of a charge against them.

Tarbox Captured Again.

LONDON, Feb. 13 .- A dispatch to the Times from Cape Town reports the arrest by the police there of Frank Tarbox, allas Frank Taylor, who is wanted by the Lendon police or swindling in that city. Tarbox, who at one time leader of the actorious Johan Irvine gang in New York City, was arrested some time ago in London but jumped his ball and fled to South Africa in company with William Carroll Woodward, who was arrested Town but by some unknown means managed to effect their escape. According to the above I spatch Woodward is still at large.

Ethe Passenger's Body on a Life Beit. LONDON, Feb. 13 .- A steamer arrived a Margate today with the body of a woman which had been picked up in the North sea Around the body was a life belt of the Elbe

Reichstag Revokes the Special Powers. BERLIN, Feb. 13 .- The Reichstag has adopted a bill repealing the clause of the law enforring exceptional powers on the governor ity on the vote consisted of members of the freisinning party, the socialists and the cen-

trists. The minurity was composed of the inservatives, the imperialists and the national liberals. Pope Affected by Damp Weather ROME, Feb. 12.-The pope's health has seen slightly affected by the damp, changeshie weather that has recently prevailed here. He is, however, not confined to his bed, nor is he prevented from attending mass, but his

care of himself, and not hold long recep-NAGASAKI, Feb. 12.-The Chinese envoys who returned here from Hiroshima after been informed by the Japanese representative that their powers were not considered full enough for them to under-take peace negotiations, left here yester-day for China, having been ordered back

by their government.

MET DEATH IN THE FLAMES

Three Killed, Two Missing and Ten Seriously Injured at Lynn.

RESULTED FROM A SUDDIN EXPLOSION

Building Collapsed and Firemen on the Ladders Precipitated to the Ground -Assistance Summoned from Surrounding Cities.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 13.—Fire broke out about 8 o'clock tonight in the basement of a three-story wooden building cecupied by W. Henry Hutchisson, hardware, and spread to adjoining property, entailing a loss of 180,000. Three men were killed, ten injured and two are missing, supposed to be burned in the ruins. The dead are: Captain Henry Skinner, chemical No. 1, 28 years old, married; Thomas Murphy, hoseman, 22 years old, married; John Conlin, heseman, aged 25 years. The missing are: George Butter, fire broke out, The injured are: George Middleton, of steamer No. 3; William Hunt, of Hose No. 3; William Hunt, of Hose No. 3; William Hunt, of Hose No. 3; William Minton, of chemical No. 1; Carles Corson, engineer of steamer No. 3; William Minton, of chemical No. 1; Charles Corson, engineer of steamer No. 3; William Minton, of chemical No. 1; Charles Corson, engineer of steamer No. 3; William Minton, of chemical No. 1; Charles Corson, engineer of steamer No. 4; George Center, Nicholas Webber, of hose No. 3; Lorcaze Alley, driver of steamer No. 2 was also injured by falling debris, but not scriously. The blazo stard near the paint room, in the Hutchinson building, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the firms have confined mostly to the basement and first floor of the building, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the firms had been burning half as neur, without warning, a terrific explosing, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the firms had been burning half as neur, without warning, a terrific explosing, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the firms had been burning half as neur, without warning, a terrific explosing to the basement and first floor of the building, and promised to do but slight damage for the first half hour, during which the efforts of the first half hour, during the hours of the first half Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, in response to the remarks of Mr. Clancy, declared that in view of the atrocious character of the crimes of the men in prison, which might have inflicted untold misery upon stop on Three man were billed to control to adjoining property, entailing a loss of might have inflicted untold misery upon nelpless and innocent persons, he was unable and two are missing, supposed to be burned Mr. Asquith concluded with the remark that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Moriey chief secretary for Ireland, had ever given an implicit promise that amnesty would be granted to the men convicted of these crimes.

Mr. Morley followed Mr. Asquith with a personal cxylanation of the speech he made personal cxylanation of the speech he made have been in the building when the fire in Leinster hall. Dublin, and which it has been said implied amnesty would be granted to the men in prison for taking part in dynaof steamer No. 3; William Hunt, of Hose mits crimes. He declared that not a single company 59; William Minton, of chemical word of that speech had any reference to No. 1: Charles Corson engineer of steamer

thought to have been the origin.

Chicago Street Car Barns Burned

CHICAGO, Feb. 13. - The car barns of the Lincoln avenue cable line have been totally destroyed, causing a saved. The firemen managed to confine the flames to the storage barn and the power house was not injured. During a portion of the time there was grave apprehensio lest a tank containing 35,000 gallons of crude petroleum, which is used for fuel, should come ignited, as it was but a few feet rom the blazing barn. The fire was under control before the tank had been placed in erious danger. The line will be seriously crippled. The insurance is about one-half the loss. The damage to the machinery in the power house is very slight,

Large Coal Hoppers Burn'ng. JOBS, O., Feb. 13 .- The Merris Coal com pany's large mine hoppers are burning. The loss will reach \$50,000 or more. Several cars on the railroad are in flames. These were the argest hoppers in the world and 900 men are

is supposed to have been ignited by an electric wire not properly insulated. Fire extinguishing facilities were inadequate. The caof the hopper was 243 cars per day. Eight hundred men will be deprived of em-ployment with no prospect of securing work elsewhere, which with the existing suffering ers in the valley on account of depressed business and conflicts of various kinds among coal workers, makes the situation assume a more appalling phase.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 13 .- (Special Telegram.)- Crane Bros.' fine stone building and large stock of general merchandise was totally destroyed by fire last night, involving less of \$12,000, with insurance of \$9,000, as follows: On stock-National, \$2,000; Niagara, \$1,000; Fireman's Fund, \$1,000; German American, \$2,000. Bullding—\$3,000 in Norwich Union and Northern. Good work on the part of the firemen and the excellent water works prevented other buildings being de-

Disastrous Gas Explosion

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.-The Indianapolis abbatoir suffered a loss well up in passenger.

LOWESTOFT, Rag., Feb. 13.—The body of A. L. Lockbart of New York, who was a cabin passenger on the steamer Elbe, has been recovered. It was brought to this place today. the thousands this morning, caused by a

SALT LAKE, Peb. 13.-Pire tonight de-stroyed the clothing store of Lipham & Wallerstein, the Kentucky Liquor company store, Smith's drug store and Sam Levy's tobacco and eigar store. Loss estimated at \$75,000; insured.

Firemen Hurt by Falling Walls. LONDON, Ont., Feb. 13.-The Dundas Street Methodist church was destroyed by fire today. Fire Chief Roe and Fireman McDonald and Siddell were seriously if not fatally hurt by falling walls. Loss, \$50,000.

American in Prison in San Salvador. SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 13.-From a letter from San Salvador received here today it is learned Arche McCarter, a well known local bridge contractor, is a prisoner at San Salvador as an exile from Guatemala on account of political and other reasons. The letter states McCarter's mechanical effects have been confiscated by the government and are under guard in the prison. He is prohibited from corresponding with any person outside the republic, according to the letter received, which was written by a personal friend.

Movements of Scagoing Vessels, Feb. 13. At London-Arrived-Lydian Monarch, from New York. At Liverpool-Arrived-Numidian, from Portland, via Halifax. At Liverpool-Arrived-Numidian, from Portland, via Halifax. At New York-Arrived-Mississippi, from

New Mexico's New Chief Justice. SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 13.-Gideon D. Bantz, just appointed to the territorial su-line that it is thought she cannot recover.

preme bench by President Cleveland, is a native of St. Louis. He studied law with the famous Krums and graduated from the law department of Washington university in 1877. Coming to New Mexico in 1886, he has since made his home in Silver City. He is recognized as one of the ablest members of the southern New Mexican bar, WILL AUTHORIZE THE BONDS

Compromise Effected Which is Not Entirely Satisfactory to Anyone.

Large Number of Prominent Newspaper COMMITTEE WILL REPORT FAVORABLY Men in Attendance. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The second annual

Resolution of the Ways and Means Com mittee Adopted by a Vote of Eight to Five, Four Democrats Voting in the Minority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The house com littee on ways and means voted today to report to the house a resolution practically as agreed upon by the subcommittee. The vote was, yeas, 8; nays, 5. The resolution

is as follows: "Resolved, By the senate and house o representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue and dispose of at not less than par in gold coin bonds of the United States with the qualities, privileges and exemptions of bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870. entitled, 'An Act Authorizing the Refunding of the National Debt,' to an amount not exceeding \$65,116,275, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum principal and interest payable in United States gold coins of standard weight and fineness, said bonds to be made payable not more than thirty years after date. Provided, however, that no part of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds nor of the notes redeemed with such proceeds shall be available for the payment of the current ex-

penses of the government." The vote of 8 to 5 on reporting the bill Payne of New York were for the bill, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois against it, and Mr. Gros-venor of Ohio refrained from voting. Among the democrats the division was even greater, Messrs, Wilson of West Virginia, Turner of Georgia, Tarsney of Missouri, Montgomery of Kentucky, Stevens of Massachusetts and Cockran of New York voting in the affirma-tive, and McMillin of Tennessee, Whiting of tive, and McMillin of Tennessee, Whiting of Michigan, Bryan of Nebraska and Wheeler of Alabama in the negative. Mr. Bynum, democrat of Indiana, was on the floor of the house while the vote was being taken, but did not appear to register either way. Mr. Dzizell, republican of Pennsylvania, and Gear, republican of lowa, were not present. The vote in full is as follows:

For the Bill-McMillin, Tarsney, Turner

For the Bill—McMillin, Tarsney, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens and Cockran, democrats, and Reed and Payne, republicans—8.
Against the Bil—McMillin, Whiting, Eryan, and Wheeler, democrats; Hopkins, republican of Illinois-5

A minority report will be made by thos who voted against the bill. It will probably be written by Mr. Bryan.

NO LIMIT TO DEBATE PROPOSED. There was no talk about the amount of time which the rules committee would be asked to give for debate in the house. A provision against the redemption of national bank notes by the treasury which Secretary Carlisle had requested yesterday, and which the subcommittee had recom-mended, was passed over by general consent and no action taken upon it, as it is thought best not to cumber the restlution with too many propositions. It may be a subject of many propositions. It may be a subject of future action by the committee. The resolution prepared by Mr. Whesler declaring the enacting of the president's recommendation to be an abandonment of bimetailism and holder. They showed in detail the financial condition of the association, with the receipts and expenditures for the inst seventeen months up to December 31, 1891, and that the income was now more than sufficient to cover the outlay.

The following resolution was presented:

"Resolved, That the territory of the Associated press shall be divided into four grand divisions. The castern division shall comprise the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. The central division shall comprise the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian territory. The western division shall consist of Arizona, California, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico. The southern division shall consist of the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

"Resolved, That the members of the Associated press in each of the said grand divisions shall elect annually at the annual meeting a committee of five members, who shall act as an advisory board and shall recommend from time to time to the board of directors such improvements in the news service as in their judgment seem desirable and shall present from time to time to the board of directors such improvements in the news service as in their judgment seem desirable and shall present from time to time to the board of directors such improvements in the news service as in their judgment seem desirable and shall present from time to time to the board of directors such improvements in the news service as in their judgment seem desirable and shall present from time to time to the board of directors such suggestions for the promotion of the general welfare and the interests of the Associated press as may seem wise to them." lution for the payment of all government obligations in the coin most convenient, were voted down, as was Mr. Cockran's proposition for more comprehensive authority to the secretary, but the votes were not recorded. There was no formal debate. Mr. Cockran said he would vote to report the resolution, but would reserve the right to offer an amendplan was none of his making nor choosing, but that under the circumstances he would vote for it as a scheme which might result in to the treasury, though he was

The resolution will be called up in the house tomorrow by Chairman Wilson as a privileged question legislation from the ways and means committee having the right of Mr. Cockran, democrat of New York, offered an amendment providing for issues of

not hopeful that it would.

at public competition whenever the necessity to protect the gold reserve or maintain the parity between different kinds of money. This was defeated by the negative ve of the republicans and Messrs. Wilson, Turner and Stevens, democrats. Although Mr. Cockran reserved the right to offer it in the house, he says he probably will not do so, as it would jeopardize the success of the committee resolution. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, the republican member who voted against the resolution, says he will not make

a minority report, but will oppose the measure on the floor of the house. "I object to it for many reasons," he said. "It discredits all other obligations of the government by its stipulation for the payment of the bonds in gold and if enacted would make it impossible for the government to float any bonds in future without the gold provise. Moreover, to make the bonds payable in gold gives to the holders of them an incentive to drive gold to a premium before the bonds mature. Neither do I believe the form of the contract for this issue nor the policy of negotiating with private parties for the sale of bonds can be justified or warranted in any way.'

MAJORITY REPORT. The report which Chairman Wilson subnitted for the majority of the ways and means committee describes the resolution and

roster Coates, New York Commercial Advertiser; James Elverson, fr., Philadelphia Inquirer.

Central Division—D. M. Houzer, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; L. Markbreit, Cincinnati Volksblatt: Harry S. New, Indianapolis Journal; George Thomoson, St. Paul Dispatch; E. Rosewater, Omaha Bee.

Western Division—K. G. Cooper, Denver Republican; James G. Hoge, fr., Seattle Post-Intelligencer; Hugh Hume, San Francisco Post; W. H. Mills, Sacramento Record-Union; H. W. Scott, Portland Oregonian, Southern Division—Frank B. Noves, Washington Star; A. S. Ochs, Chattanooga Times; G. H. Baskette, Nashville Banner; Pare M. Raker, New Orleans Times-Democrat; H. H. Cabannis, Atlanta Journal.

The following were unanimously re-elected directors: Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Record and Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic, and M. H. D. Young, San Francisco Chrontele, Thomas G. Ranler, New Orleans Picayune, was substituted for E. H. Butler, of the Buffalo News, who declined re-election.

After transacting some business referring to amendments of the by-laws the meeting The message of the president, which i herewith appended, communicates to the house the condition of gold in the treasury available for the redemption of the government's legal tender notes and the main tenance of the parity of its coin circula tion, and the reasons which at the present time, an issue of to replenish and maintain that reserve also the general terms of a contract made under authority of section 3,700 of the Readjourned.

The second annual banquet of the association was held tonight at the Grand Pacific hotel. Colonel Clayton McMichael of Philadelpha presided. He stocke briefly, and was followed by Victor if. Lawson and Melville E. Stone of Chicago, Hon. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia and others. said He Was Not in the City When the Marshal Catled at the Office. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The contempt rule

also the general terms of a contract made under authority of section 3,700 of the Residual Statutes for the contract section 3,700,000 of gold coin, to be added to the statutes for the section and themselves and Messis, J. P. Morgan of the state in the treasury, who committee have had the benefit of a conference with the secretary of the treasury, who exhibited to them the original contract entered into by himself on the 8th of February, and explained its details to them. A full and complete copy of said contract is hereto added.

"From a reading of this paper it will be seen the arrangement of the secretary will be the United States (amounting to 55,116,275), at least one-half of which shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe. For this gold coin he has contracted to issue to the purchase of 3,500,000 onneces of standard gold coin of the base contracted to issue to the purchase for 3,500,000 onneces of transparence of the contract of the treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by congress, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent. But the essertary of the treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by congress, to substitute any bonds of the United States bearing 3 per cent. But the essertary of the treasury has generally and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight, and fineness, said substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract of the protein department of the secretary of the the public link of the United States shall be specifically payable in United States at a price.

The treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by congress, to substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract of the public of the United States at a price.

The treasury has reserved the right, if authority be given him by congress, to substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract of the public of the United States and price of the United States an grip, and having previously arranged for a vacation in order to obtain needed rest, he went east last Taesday. It was understood that the counsel for the defense had caused a subpoena to he issued for him as a witness, but that it had not been served. After his arrival in New York he learned that an attempt was being made to construe his departure as a disrespect to the court and he at once sent ward notifying the court of his intended immediate return. Judge Groscup expressed himself as satisfied that he had not intended or committed any contempt of court and at once dismissed the rule. and fineness, said substitution to be made within ten days from the date of the contract. It is the object of the joint resolution herewith submitted to give to the sceretary of the treasury authority to substitute such bonds to the amount of the contract.

SOME SAVING IN SIGHT. ment, as set forth in the president's mea-sage, will be \$539,139 per year for every year

of \$16,170,770 should they run thirty years. As it is not believed by the committee the issue of bonds specifically payable in gold by him on the 117h ultimo. It is changed, made payable in coin under its pledge and policy to preserve the parity of the coins of the two metals, the saving of this large will impose any additional burden of liability upon the covernment than if they are bility upon the government than if they are amount becomes a matter of substantial mo-ment and advantage to the government, and

as the parties to take the bonds are under ontract to furnish gold coin for them seems no hardship on the government to contract to pay them back in the same coin that they furnished to it."

The contract was made a part of the re-

MINORITY REPORT.

The following minority report was sub-nitted; Owing to the limited time allowed for oreparing a report, the undersigned, dissent-ing members of the committee, are precluded ed them to disapprove of the measure recom-mended by the majority of the committee: First-The issue of bonds of any kind is ally needed to replenish the gold reserve, and the gold reserve only needed replenishing because the secretary of the treasury redeems United States and treasury notes if the kind of coin selected by the note holder The note holder has no legal right to choose the coin in which the obligation shall be redeemed, but has been permitted to exercise that right by a policy inaugurated by the Treasury department at or soon after the date of the resumption of specie payments. The opinion of the secretary of the treasury, recently given, is clear upon this point. (Here is inserted the opinion referred to, previously

published.)

partment of the government can bind the government or pledge its faith and credit by the adoption of such a policy. To so hold would be to assert that the executive can make and repeal laws without the concurrence of the senate and house of repre-sentatives. Believing that the secretary of showed party breaks on both sides. Among the republicans Messrs. Reed of Maine and Payne of New York were for the bill. Mr. is most convenient for the government, and believing the exercise of this discretion by the secretary of the treasury is absolutely necessary to protect the government from or-ganized and unorganized raids upon the coin ganized and unorganized raids upon the coin reserve, we are not willing to endorse, directly or by implication, the administrative policy which has precipitated the present financial conditions. Nother are we willing, by authorizing bonds for the purchase of gold, to pledge the government to a policy which discriminates against silver as a standard money and recognizes gold as the only money of ultimate egnizes gold as the only money of ultimate redemption. So long as the note holder is allowed to choose the coin in which he is to be paid, so long will it be futile to attempt maintain the gold reserve. We have no situation in declaring it as our conviction that there is no remedy, permanent in char-acter or promising results, except an imme-diate exercise by the secretary of the treasury of the right to redeem United States notes and treasury notes in standard silver cosh whenever it is more convenient for the government to do so, and we further believe

"No one contends that the executive de

hat the greatest danger which can possibly follow such a course is infinitely less than the evils which are certain to follow an adherence to the present policy.
"Second—If we were willing to authorize the issue of bonds at this time to purchase gold we would still be opposed to bonds payable specifically in gold, because an issue of such bonds would either pledge the government to redemption of all obligations in gold, or make a discrimination against coin obligations now outstanding. There is no question that the issue of gold bonds now would at once be followed by an act making existing bonds payable in gold, and it would be urged that would be disastrous to depart from the just as it is now urged that it will be disdered to the noteholder. It is impossible to rice institution was designated as overestimate the evil influence which would tute for the Feeble Minded Youth. public and private corporations and the makng of gold contracts by individuals generally. Such an increased strain upon gold would manifest itself in a further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar and in a further and distressing addition to the load of debt

now borne by the people.
"Third—The minority is opposed to the issue of bonds running for thirty years. "Fourth-If we were willing to authorithe issue of thirty-year gold bonds we would contract as harsh as its terms and as imper 3 per cent gold bonds to be hereafter sold ous in its demands as the contract insisted

upon by the bond purchasers. "Fifth-If we were willing to approve of we would still be opposed to approving it stated. If further reasons were necessary they might be found in the fact that the contract provided for the sale of the coin bonds at about 10415, which would sell in the market at about \$1.19 in the fact. bonds at about 10414, which would sell appointed J. T. Armstrong of Beatrice su-in the market at about \$1.19, in the fact that the contract agrees to sell thirty-year gold bonds drawing 3 per cent interest for less than which he was to draw a salary of \$2,000 per the government six months ago sold twelve-year coin bonds, and in the additional fact that foreign investors are by the contract given a preference over American investors even to the extent of charging up to Nein the purchase of any bonds which may be issued before next August and are also given a preference now over the American investors who but a short time ago stood ready to purchase more bonds than were WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Mr. McMillin and Mr. Wheeler, while dis enting from the majority of tee, reserved an expression of their views until they have an opportunity to present them more at length upon the floor of the

TEXT OF THE NEW BOND CONTRACT.

Full Details of the Transaction for Protecting the Treasury Reserve. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13-The full text of

the bond contract is as follows: This agreement entered into this 8th day of February, 1895, between the secretary of the treasury of the United States of the first part and Messrs, August Belmont &

DETAILS OF THE SALE.

tions;
(i) At least one-half of all coin delivered hereinunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipments shall not be required to exceed 200,000 ounces (Continued on Fifth Page.)

ONE OF THE COSTLY CHARITIES

Sample Extravagance that Obtains in the Management of State Institutions.

HOW THE FUBLIC MONEY 13 SPENT

Institute for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice Serves as an Illustration of the Course Taken in Maintaining Public Charities.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13,-(Special.)-Nebraska has thirteen institutions, not countfrom presenting their views with that elabora-tion which the importance of the subject would otherwise justify. But they beg to state briefly the most important reason which ing the State university, and thirteen is an the blennium which will close March 31 these institutions will have cost the state in round figures \$1,000,000. This enermous sum has been expended for the treatment, care, maintenance and instruction of 2,769 men, women, boys and girls and babies. It may strike the average taxpayer in

those drouth-stricken times that there is something radically wrong in a system that requires the expenditure of \$500,000 a year for the care of less than 3,000 people, a large proportion of whom are children, and the most of whom are kept in the cheapest form of clothing and fed upon the most simple foods. The following comparative statement will throw a little light upon the present system in vogue in this state. The first column of figures refers to the amount of money appropriated for these thirteen in-stitutions for the past two years. The second column refers to the amounts asked for by each institution for the coming two years:

161,450 100,210 87,567 Minded
rand Island Soldiers' Home....
maha Institute for the Deaf...
ebraska City Asylum for the

Blind
eneva Industrial School.
eru Normal School
ncoin Home for the Friendless.
ilford Industrial Home .,\$960,735 \$1,309,646 ONLY TWO ASK FOR LESS. Here are thirteen modest requests for increased appropriations, to the amount of \$348,911, as compared with the appropriations of two years ago. It is to be noted that the only two institutions which ask for less than

the legislature gave them two years ago are the state penitentiary and the Girls' Industrial school at Geneva. Many people naturally wonder how it is that with no apparent increase in inmates, or at least with such a small prespective increase that the number is hardly to be taken into consideration, these institutions can demand, and only too often receive, such large increases in their appropriations. This matter can be better un-derstood by taking the history of each of the institutions and running backward through a period of years. An easy example will be the Institute for the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice. In referring to the Beatrice institution it must not be inferred that it is an exception to the rule. The state of Nebraska has been outrageously swindled in a large majority of the contracts it has let for the past quarter of a century. The state house, the penitentiary, the dilapidated struc-tures at the State university, at Hastings, at Norfolk, all attest to the fact that the state has never received but a small amount of honest work for the large amount of cash it has invested in its public buildings.

starter. The legislature of 1885, by a astrous for the government to resume a dis-cretion which has been temporarily surren-tions at Norfelk and at Beatrice. The Beatrice institution was designated as the Instibe exerted by the issue of gold bonds by the government, because such an action would propriated out of the general fund the sum naturally and necessarily encourage, if not of \$50,000 for the erection of the building. To stitution the legislature enacted a law directing the imposition of a tax of one-eighth of 1 mill on every dellar's worth of taxable property in the state. The legislators, who evidently themselves stood sadly in need of the variety of instruction to be given at the institution, honestly or dishonestly, believed that the one eighth mill levy would serve to maintain the institution.

WHEN THE BUILDING STARTED. On June 11, 1885, the Board of Public Lands and Buildings advertised for plans and specifications. On July 14, 1895, plans preared by C. F. Driscoll were adopted, and on August 18 of that year the contract for the building was let to E. H. Sallsbury for \$45,-444. The plans called for a two-story brick when made by a sovereign government with building, 141 feet in length, with an average foreign financiers, under circumstances which width of 91 feet. The building was creeted suggests a desire upon the part of the sub-jects of another country to purchase a change state by the city of Beatrice.

braska his meat, grocery, bread and milk bills, and even asked the state to pay his hired girl, the institution was not formally opened until May 25, 1887. But before this date had come around the legislature of 1887. had appropriated \$20,000 for a new building on the ground that the old one was already,

Although the institution was not opened until May 25, 1887, the state treasury was made convenient for the superintendent, for it is discovered by a reference to the warrant register that Superintendent Armstrong began drawing warrants and selling them to the First National bank at Beatrice many months before a single pupil had been re-ceived at the institution. The following are some of the bills saddled upon the state:

35.703

42,178

47,474

recently sold 1,000,000 gallons of new wines at 12½ cents and have since advanced the price to 15 cents, at which rate it has sev-eral orders for large quantities. MOSCOW, Feb. 13.-Advices have been At Southampton-Arrived-Ems, from New At Hamburg-Arrived-Edam, from New York. received here from Kars to the effect that The numbers of wretched, starving Armenians are institute which, in consequence, will be closed. A large number of students have been arrested for participation in the movement. The authorities of the university at in Asia Minor. "The saving to be effected to the govern-HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 13.-(Special Telegram.)-The little daughter of Captain

"Provided, in case a change of grouping of states shall be deemed desirable by the del-egates of any state or territory the execu-tive committee or the board of directors shall have substitute the control of the con-

tive committee or the board of directors shall have authority to make such changes as may be desirable."

These advisory committees were appointed; Eastern Division—P. C. Boyle, Oil City Derrick; Arthur Jenkins, Syracuss Herald; A. P. Langley, Springfield Union; Foster Coates, New York Commercial Advertiser; James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia Inquirer.

PULLMAN WAS DISCHARGED.

case was d'smissed today by Judge Gross-

cup. Mr. Pullman explained that he was

east recovering from an attack of the

grip, and having previously arranged for

Raised the Price of New Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.-The associa

tion of California wine growers now con-